

The Democratic Standard

DEVOTED TO THE SUPPORT OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS—THE DIFFUSION OF GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—AND THE REFORM OF ALL POLITICAL ABUSES

BY D. P. PALMER.

GEORGETOWN, O., TUESDAY JUNE 11, 1844.

NEW SERIES.—VOL. IV. No. 46.

TERMS OF THE STANDARD.
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From the Baltimore Patriot of Satur-
day afternoon.
**THE ELECTRO MAGNETIC TEL-
EGRAPH.**

Morse's Electro Magnetic Telegraph
now connects between the Capitol at
Washington, and the Railroad Depot in
Pratt, between Charles and Light streets,
Baltimore. The wires were brought in
yesterday from the outer depot and at-
tached to the telegraphic apparatus in a
third story room in the depot warehouse
building. The batteries were charged this
morning and the telegraph put in full
operation conveying intelligence to and
from the Capitol. A large number of
gentlemen were present to see the op-
eration of this truly astonishing contri-
vance. Many admitted to the room had
their names set down, and in less than a
second, the apparatus in Baltimore was
in operation by the attendant in Wash-
ington, and before the lapse of a half
minute, the same names were returned
plainly written. At half past 11 o'clock
A.M. the question being asked here,
"What the news was at Washington?"
"Van Buren stock is rising"—meaning
of course, that his chances were strength-
ening to receive the nomination on Mon-
day next. The time of day was also in-
quired for, when the response was given
from the Capitol, "Forty nine minutes
past eleven." At this period it was al-
so asked "How many persons were specu-
lators to the telegraphic experiments in
Washington?"—the answer was "Six-
teen." After which a variety of names
were sent up from Washington, some
with their compliments to friends here,
whose names had just been transmitted
to them.—Several items of private intel-
ligence were also transmitted back-
wards and forwards, but which was an
order to the agent here not to pay a cer-
tain bill. Here, however, the electric
fluid proved too slow, for it had been paid
a few minutes before.

At half past 12 o'clock the following
was sent to Washington: "Ask a re-
porter in Congress to send a despatch to
the Baltimore Patriot at 2 P.M." In
about a minute the answer came back
thus: "It will be attended to."

Two o'clock P.M.—The despatch has
arrived and is as follows:

One o'clock.—There has just been
made a motion in the House to go into
the Committee of the whole on the Or-
regon question. Rejected: ayes 79, noes
86

Half past one.—The House is now en-
gaged on private bills.
Quarter to two.—Mr. Atherton is now
speaking in the Senate.

Mr. S. will not be in Baltimore to-
night.

So that we are thus enabled to give to
our readers information from Washing-
ton to 2 o'clock. This is indeed the an-
nihilation of space.

MORSE'S TELEGRAPH.

The Washington correspondent of the
Evening Post furnishes the following ac-
count of this wonderful plan of commu-
nication.

I paid a visit yesterday in which pro-
fessor Morse is directing operations and
experiments upon this new and wonder-
ful plan of communication. The wires
are extended yet only twenty miles
on the road to Baltimore. This inven-
tion has been so frequently and fully
described that I could not hope to give a
clearer idea of it than your readers prob-
ably now have. But in no accounts is
the mode of writing indicated. The pen
used may be called a three pronged fork,
or so many little pointed screws; the ink
is electricity. In speaking of it, there-
fore, you may say that you write with a
steel pen and forked lightning.

The manner of writing is this. The
phlogograph takes hold of the loose end
of the magnetic wire. He dips this end
in a little deposit of mercury or quicksil-
ver, which communicates the electric
spark, and this spark (of chain lightning)
passes along the wire with the speed of
thought, possessing a sufficient force to
press the steel points I have alluded to,
down upon a strip of paper made to pass
beneath them. The distance travelled

by the fluid along one wire, 22 miles &
back upon the other, is of course forty-
four miles. The speed of its passage is
indicated by the fact that the very instant
the end of the wire is seen to dip into
the quicksilver the little points are pressed
on the paper—in other words, there
was no perceptible interval between its
starting upon and return from its trip of
44 miles. It would go round the globe in
one-seventh of a second.

But now to the characters employed in
this new scheme of calligraphy. It is
evident that the mere pressure of the
points on the paper would produce only
dots. But when it wished to make a com-
munication, a slip of paper is made to
pass along from a roller, under these
points. The letters, the words or phras-
es desired to be expressed, are indicated
by the length of the marks, or the
frequency of paucity of the dots made.—
Thus, suppose the letter A to be repre-
sented by three single dots, the writer
dips the point of wire in, and with-
draws it as quick as possible, so that
the points only strike the paper, and in-
stantly fly back. They thus make, it is
obvious, the least possible impression;
that is, only a dot for each point. But
suppose C to be represented by lines
half an inch long. The writer has only
to keep the end of the wire in the quick-
silver until the paper has passed along
that distance under the point which
are pressing upon it. Of course C is
made. It will be perceived that the use-
fulness of this system of communication
depends in a great degree upon the effi-
ciency of the plan of stenography de-
vised. For if the distinctive characters
employed were no more complete nor
comprehensive in their separate signifi-
cation, than the letters of the alphabet,
a person could convey very little infor-
mation even in a day.

THE ICE TRADE.

The Farmer's Visitor, edited by Isaac
Hill, remarking that many hundred thou-
sand dollars have been gained to the com-
merce of Boston by the exportation of
ice, adds, that as a preservative of ap-
ples and other fruit sent in ships to a great
distance, the ice ships are found to serve
an important use. Mr. David Hill, the
last year, sent out two hundred boxes
of ripe strawberries from his farm, in an
ice ship to one of the West India Islands,
where they were sold as a luxury for what-
ever price was asked.

In tropical climates, ice has now become
a most important article of the materia
medica. In all the places where it can
be procured, it is in daily use for the vi-
olent inflammatory diseases peculiar to
hot climates.

As an article of trade, the exporters of
ice are now becoming curiously careful
and nice in their selection of lots. We
were interested in learning from a gen-
tleman at the eastward, who had shipped
a good deal, that a New Orleans con-
tractor for ice, was in the habit of exam-
ining fragments of the article with a mi-
croscope. In this way he could best de-
termine its entire solidity, and freedom
from air vessels. This is the kind which
can be preserved longest in hot climates,
and it is consequently much more in re-
quest, and this article can only be ob-
tained by the freezing of still ponds, where
there is no current.—Cin. Atlas.

THE FARMER'S PROSPECT.

"There comes a frost—a killing frost,
And nips them in their bud."

About four or five weeks ago, we had
the fairest prospect for one of the finest
harvests that ever blessed the State.—
The early warmth of the spring pushed
grain, fruits, and every kind of vegetation
far in advance of ordinary seasons. The
young wheat looked beautifully. About
ten days since, however, wheat fields in
many parts of the county, began to as-
sume a yellow stunted appearance, and
it was found that the frost had been at
work. We are informed that it has done
much damage, and farmers who expect-
ed to reap a heavy harvest, are now an-
ticipating a very light crop. Added to
the ravages of the frost, we had on Tues-
day night last a severe frost. The heavy
fog in the morning protected vegetation
in this neighborhood—but in situations
where this protection against the effects
of the frost was wanting, the fruit trees,
and vegetation generally, must have suf-
fered. Fears are entertained that the
wheat may have also suffered from the
same cause.—[Tuscarawas Advocate.

We understand that a venerable
and well known Methodist clergyman of
Ohio was arranged before his conference,
not long ago, charged with interfering in
politics. He fully admitted the truth of
the accusation, and stated that he felt him-
self as much bound to fight whiggery on
week days as well as the Devil on Sunday.
He

From the Michigan Farmer. IMPORTANT FACTS FOR FAR- MERS.

Mr. Editor:—I wish to make known
through your paper some facts which I
think will be of some service to the far-
mers.

Amasa Andrews, Esq., of this town,
harvested sixty acres of wheat, this sea-
son, while it was so green and unripe,
that every farmer in the neighborhood
thought and did not hesitate to declare
him mad. He commenced cutting ten
days before any others began. The ber-
ry when cut, was soft, and in that state
being in the "milk." He has now threshed
it; and being somewhat curious to
learn the result of so novel a proceed-
ing, I to day went, in company with Mr.
Andrews to the mill and examined the
wheat, and found it plump with a pecu-
liar transparency of the berry which
I never before saw—which is to be at-
tributed to the very thin coating of the
bran. We weighed some, and found it
weighed just sixty-three pounds to the
measured bushel; and an experienced
one informed me that it made more flour
and less bran than any wheat he ever
saw.

Now the above facts are worth know-
ing, from several considerations. By
cutting so early no wheat is shelled and
lost, and the harvesting season can be
lengthened out, so as not to make it nec-
essary to work or produce a scarcity of
hands; besides, the wheat is beyond a
doubt better and will make more and bet-
ter flour.

Yours truly,
N. B. ELDRIDGE, M. D.

Extract from a discourse entitled "The
Remedy for duelling," by Lyman Beecher,
D. D.
**THE DUELIST UNFIT FOR OFFI-
CES OF TRUST.**

Permit me now, my friends, to ask you
solemnly, will you any longer persist in
your attachment to duellists? Will you
any longer, either deliberately or thought-
lessly, vote, for them? Will you renounce
allegiance to your Maker, and cast your
Bible behind your back? Will you con-
fide in men, void of the fear of God and
destitute of moral principles? Will you
intrust life to murderers, and liberty to
despots? Are you patriots, and will you
constitute those legislators, who despise
you and despise equal laws, and wage
war with eternal principles of justice?
Are you Christians, and by upholding
duellists, will you deluge the land
with blood, and fill it with widows and
orphans? Will you aid in the prostra-
tion of justice; in the escape of criminal;
in the extinction of liberty? Will you
place in the chair of state, in the Sen-
ate, or on the bench of justice, men who
if able, would murder you for speaking
truth? Will you teach your children that
there is no guilt in murder? Will you
instruct them to think lightly of duelling,
and train them up to destroy or to be de-
stroyed in the bloody field? Will you
bestow your suffrage, when you know that
by withholding it you may arrest this
deadly evil—when this too is the only way
in which it can be done, and when per-
haps the only period in which resistance
can avail—when the remedy is so easy
so entirely in our power; and when God,
if you do not punish these guilty men, will
most inevitably punish you?

Had you beheld the dying father con-
veying, bleeding, agonizing, to his dis-
tricted family, had you heard their pierc-
ing shrieks, and witnessed their frantic
agony, would you reward the savage man
who had plunged them in distress? Had
the duellist destroyed your own father,
been killed by the man who solicits your
suffrage—had your son, laid low by his
hand, been brought to your door, pale in
death and weltering in blood—would you
then think the crime a small one? Would
you honor with your confidence, and elate
to power by your vote the guilty
monster! And what do you think of
those who would reward him? And yet
such scenes of unutterable anguish are
multiplied every year the duellist is cut-
ting down somebody. Every year and many
times in a year, a father is brought dead
or dying to his family, or a son laid breath-
less at the feet of his parents, and every
year you are patronizing by your votes
the men who commit these crimes, and
looking with cold indifference upon and
even mocking the sorrow of your neigh-
bor. Beware, I admonish you beware, lest
having no feeling for the sorrow of an-
other, you be called to weep for your own
sorrow.

An UNQUALIFIED SIGN.—The Herki-
mer Journal, an able influential whig pa-
per, has gone to sea without a rudder—the
editor having retired from his post because
he could not consistently support a man
of Mr. Clay's character and principles.—
He cannot support a slave holder for the
office of President, and a large portion
of his old patrons and supporters go
with him.

SOME REASONS

Why Henry Clay should not be elected
President of the United States.

Because he abandoned the Democratic
party and joined the Federalists, in the
hope of more speedily reaching the top
round of his ambition.

Because, in 1824, when a candidate
for the Presidency, he sold himself and
his influence to J. Q. Adams, in exchange
for Secretary of State, and by bargain and
sale, defeated the election of Andrew
Jackson.

Because he has been the fast friend of
a United States Bank, and defended its
enormities, whilst his corruptions
sunk rank in the nostrils of all honest
men.

Because in his course upon the tariff
question he has exhibited the time serv-
ing disposition of a weathercock—shift-
ing his position from North to South as
the faintest breath of popular prejudice
might direct.

Because in 1827-'8, he claimed to be
the father of the American system, which
dictated and produced a Tariff which he
has lately acknowledged (in his Georgia
letter) to be "discreditable to American
Legislation."

Because he was a warm advocate
of the infamous bankrupt law, and vot-
ed against its repeal, although other-
wise instructed by the Legislature of
Kentucky.

Because, whilst making a general and
indiscriminate war upon all other acts of
President Tyler's administration, he eulog-
ized the interference of Government
troops in crushing the efforts of the vici-
ous citizens of Rhode Island, when at-
tempting to form themselves a republi-
can Government such as the national Con-
stitution guarantees.

Because to gratify his hostility to the
conservative power of the constitution
which enables the President to arrest im-
provident legislation, he has made war
upon an instrument framed by the wis-
dom of our forefathers and consecrated by
the blessing it has secured to a free peo-
ple for a half a century.

Because, whilst the national treasury
is empty, he is in favor of distributing the
proceeds of the public lands among the
States, and collecting additional taxes
from the community.

And lastly, because experience has
taught us that when the bankers, black-
legs, brokers, speculators and monopoli-
sts of the country unite in favor of a
candidate, it should be a signal for all
honest men to concentrate their energies
and put forth their best efforts against
him.—N. Y. Plebian.

THAT LETTER.

The Coons refuse to call on Mr. Clay
to give Francis P. Blair liberty to publish
a letter which Clay wrote to him in 1825,
and which, it is charged, conclusively
proves the truth of the charge of bar-
gain between Adams and Clay. In spea-
king of that letter, the Nashville Union
says:

"THE SUPPRESSED LETTER OF
MR. CLAY.

"On the 8th of January, 1825, Mr.
Clay is charged to have written a letter
to Francis P. Blair, then an intimate &
confidential friend of Mr. Clay. In that
letter is the evidence conclusive of the
bargain between Messrs. Adams and
Clay. In a late speech in Congress,
Col. Linn Boyd proposed to Mr. White,
a friend of Mr. Clay, that they should ad-
dress a joint letter to Mr. Clay, asking
him to permit the letter to be published.
Mr. White refused to join in the letter.
Mr. Blair still has the letter, but cannot
publish it, because it is marked 'confi-
dential.' Why will not Mr. Clay agree
that it be published? His friends lately
called on Gen. Jackson to permit Gen.
Hamilton to publish one of his confiden-
tial letters: Gen. Jackson responded, &
gave him leave to publish. Now, when
Mr. Clay is called upon to let Mr. Blair
publish his confidential letter, he refus-
es. Why? For the very best of rea-
sons—it will prove his guilt!"

COUNTERFEITERS.

We learn that a set of counterfeiters
has been discovered in Massac and Pulaski
counties. Several arrests were made
and one man tried, convicted and sent to
the penitentiary. Some fifteen or twenty
have been indicted, and it is supposed
this is not half the number concerned.—
The counterfeiters are principally half-
crazes. A Dr. Wyatt of Massac was the
head man of the gang. Too much credit
cannot be given to judge Seates for his
exertions to ferret out and punish these
villains; this, too in the face of an op-
position no wise creditable to the grand
jury of Pulaski.—A Shawneetown pa-
per.

"Damn it how he nicks 'em!" This
was Clay's exclamation on seeing a long
list of removals of democrats from office
by Gen. Harrison.

"OUR UNION IS PERFECT."—Web- ster.

A democratic meeting was held at
West Liberty, Richland county, the resi-
dence of the coon candidate for Gov-
ernor, on the 11th instant; and attached
to the proceedings, we find the follow-
ing, which we offer as a sermon on the
text of Mr. Webster, above given.—State-
man.

"After the adjournment of said meet-
ing, the following article of renunciation
was signed by Thomas B. Gill, A. Peck,
James McDavid, Andrew N. Miller, and
Edward Peck.

"Resolved, That we, the undersigned
citizens of Vernon township, having sup-
ported Harrison's election in 1840, and
having become convinced that the whig
principles are anti-republican, we there-
fore pledge ourselves to support the nom-
inee of the Democratic National Con-
vention. Signed with our hands and sealed
with our seals, this 11th day of May, A
D. 1844.

THOMAS B. GILL, [L. S.]
ADAMSON PECK, [L. S.]
JAMES MCDALD, [L. S.]
AND N. MILLER, [L. S.]
EDWARD PECK, [L. S.]
J. C. WOOD, Sec'ry.

The coon papers a short time ago
said we should witness a perfect whirl-
wind of enthusiasm on the nomination of
Clay. The whigs were again to carry
all before them by storm as in 1840.—
But it is no go. Clay has been nomi-
nated; and his true the idlers about the
chickens keep up a kind of a hum-bee
buzz, which they try to pass off as enthu-
siasm; but the excitement does not ex-
tend beyond the circumference of the
little squad from which the noise pro-
ceeds. In May 1840, there was tremen-
dous excitement in Madison about the
Tippecanoe Battle Ground Convention.
Every body wanted to go—many did go
—a flag was prepared to take there; hun-
dreds went from every part of the State.
Now there is to be another great Con-
vention there on the 29th—at least the La-
fayette whig papers says so—Gov. Se-
ward of N. Y., Tom Corwin of Ohio, &
other great guns of whiggery are to be
there. Yet scarcely any of the counties
not in its neighborhood have appointed
delegates. I question whether our Mad-
ison whigs know such a convention is
in contemplation. To glorify Gen. Har-
rison on his own battle ground was well
enough—but to sing praises of the 'Ho-
ro of Bladensburg' on the hallowed spot,
is another matter. It won't take!—
Mad. Courier.

Correspondence of the Ohio Statesman.

JOE SMITH.

Mr. Wentworth presented a memorial
from Joe Smith, the "great Mogul" of
the Mormon Legion if the New Jerusa-
lem of Nauvoo. The petitioner prefers
the modest request that a standing army
of 100,000 men be raised, and that he,
the said Joe Smith, be constituted the
generalissimo of this force, for the pur-
pose of enforcing and maintaining the
rights and interests of the Government in
Oregon and Texas; and that said force
be entirely independent of the "regular
army," and under the supreme authority
of Gen. Smith; and further, that the outfit
to said armed force of occupation and
observation be \$300,000. The memorial
was read and rejected.

COMING BACK AGAIN.

The celebration of the anniversary of
Gen. Jackson's birth day, at Baltimore,
was a very enthusiastic one. The pro-
ceeding and toasts occupy a whole page of
the Baltimore Argus. All the toasts
were first ratably we think the following,
were about as good as the best. The
Clay men, at least, must think them very
significant.

State Sentinel.

By Theodore Sumait. I changed in
1840 to get a change, now I change back
again to get some change.

By Mark Cox. 'Roast Beef and two
dollars a day.' I voted for it in 1840,
but it to be "all talk and no pay."

By John Wilson Brown, a Harrisonian
in 1840. The Whig party—they prom-
ised us peace, plenty, and prosperity; they
now wish to inflict upon us, "war, pesti-
lence and famine."

OUR UNION IS PERFECT.—Webster.

Mr. MEDARY:—I have been a whig
for twenty years, and I have went to all
lengths for the cause both night and day.
I am a foreigner, and as my party seem
to have taken a strange course lately,
thinking they have no right to vote, not-
withstanding I have always voted with
that party, I concluded they had got tired
of my vote. You will therefore please
publish that I am no longer with them,
but will vote the democratic ticket here-
after.

JOHN F. THOMAS, of Allen Co.
May, 1844.

The act of the Legislature, for the sale
of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylv-
ania Canal, was approved by the Gov-
ernor, on the 30th of April last.

The Tyler convention, have nomi-
nated John Tyler for President.

Amammoth cave has been discovered
in Talladega county, Alabama. It is
situated four miles east of Raymond fer-
ry, on the Coosa, and thirty-five miles
above the turnpike. A number of hu-
man bones have been found in it. A
slight sound of the voice is said to rever-
berate like distant thunder. The cave is
filled with bats.

REJECTION OF GEN. MURPHY.

The Senate has rejected the nomi-
nation of Gen. MURPHY, of Chillicothe, Ohio
as Charge d'Affaires to Texas.

QUICK TIME ON RAILROADS.—The
distance between Stonington and Boston
is 89 miles. This the mail cars have run
the past week in less than four hours, in-
cluding the time occupied in crossing the
Providence ferry—at least thirty minutes.
A new engine weighing fifteen tons, is to
be placed on the Stonington Road in a
few days, and with this, such is the per-
fection of the engine and road, the dis-
tance will be performed between Stoning-
ton and Providence in one hour and thirty
minutes.

VALUABLE TABLES.

Mr. Ellsworth, the Commissioner of
Patents, has been collecting Agricultural
statistics, which are valuable and inter-
esting

Characteristics of States.

Ohio raised most wheat, viz: 18,786,705
bushels.
New York the most barley, viz: 1,803,
982 bushels.
New York also the most oats, viz: 24,907,
553 bushels.
Pennsylvania the most Rye, viz: 2,429,637
bushels.
Pennsylvania also the most buckwheat,
viz: 2,408,408 bushels.
Tennessee the most corn, viz: 6,836,
477 bushels.
New York the most potatoes, viz: 20,
553,612 bushels.
New York the most hay, viz: 4,295,586
tons.
Virginia the most flax and hemp, viz:
31,729 lbs.
Kentucky the most tobacco, viz: 52,323,
518 lbs.
Georgia the most cotton, viz: 185,758,
128 lbs.
South Carolina the most rice, viz: 86,
892,807 lbs.
Connecticut the most silk, viz: 140,
971 lbs.
Louisiana the most sugar, viz: 37,173,
699 lbs.
North Carolina the most wine, viz: 17,
347 gallons.

SPUNKY!—The Delaware County Re-
publican, a spirited whig paper, refuses
to raise the CLAY and FREELINGMUTTER
flag. So it would seem that whiggery in
Delaware county is not so harmonious as
it might be.

"Why don't you get up earlier, my son?"
said an anxious father to his sluggard boy,
"don't you see the flowers every spring
out of their beds at the early dawn?"
"Yes, father," said the boy, "I see; they
do, and I would do the same if I had as
dirty a bed as they have."

A good book and a good wife are ex-
cellent things to those who know how to
justly appreciate their value. But there
are men who judge of both by their cov-
ering.

A SIGN.—The Little Rock (Ark.) News
Times and Advocate, the oldest Whig
paper in that State, has renounced its fed-
eralism, and come out boldly in favor of
democratic principles.

THE MILLERITES.—The 'Midnight Cry'
of the 23d inst. says—"We confess that
our published time is past, and that, as
honest men, we cannot point to definite
days in the future. We believe the 23-
000 days will extend to the end; and
that the end will be delayed so long as
our published time, reckoning by inspir-
ed chronology, may have varied from
God's time.

President Tyler has determined
not to despatch Gov. Shannon to Mexico,
whilst the affairs of that government and
those of the United States bear their pre-
sent aspect. Gov. S. is at his residence
in St. Clairville, Ohio.—Seneca Adv.